1 2	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION		
3	3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
4	4 Plaintiff,)	
5	5 vs.)) No. 11 CR 699-1	
6	6 YIHAO PU, also known as Ben Pu,) Chicago, Illinois	
7	7 Defendant.) May 16, 2016) 11:30 A.M.	
8	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS - Status		
9	BEFORE THE HONORABLE CHARLES R. NORGLE, SR.		
10			
11	1 219 Sc	outh Dearborn Street go, Illinois 60604	
12		R. PATRICK MARK OTLEWSKI	
13		BART & GREENSPOON, LLC orth Michigan Avenue	
14	27th F		
15		R. WILLIAM W. FLACHSBART	
16		ROLYN PELLING GURLAND orth Clay Street	
17		ale, Illinois 60521	
18	8 ALSO PRESENT: Ms. Ke	elly A. Rice	
19	9		
20	PAMELA S. WARREN, CSR, RPR Official Court Reporter		
21	219 South Dearborn Street Room 2342		
22	Chicago, Illinois 60604 (312) 408-5100		
23		(312) 400-3100	
24	24		
25	25		

(Proceedings had in open court.)

THE CLERK: 11 CR 699, United States versus Yihao Pu,

also known as Ben Pu, status.

MR. OTLEWSKI: Good morning, your Honor. Pat Otlewski on behalf of the United States.

THE COURT: Good morning, counsel.

MS. GURLAND: Good morning, your Honor. Carolyn Gurland and Will Flachsbart on behalf of Ben Pu.

THE COURT: Good morning, counsel.

MR. RICE: Kelly Rice from probation.

THE COURT: Good morning. What is the limited issue before the Court today?

MS. GURLAND: The limited issue before the Court, your Honor, is that on behalf of the defendant Mr. Pu we are requesting that the Court -- that we determine the period of supervised release to be added to the -- at the end of his 18-month sentence, and that there be a judgment that issues that says that the sentence is the 18 months that your Honor decided. The purpose of that is that evidently, although we didn't appreciate this at the time of the sentencing, unless the order has issued, the Bureau of Prisons is not able to do the processing and calculations that they need to do to figure out when Ben would be released. So we have asked to have that matter clarified. We have our position if your Honor would like it on what the period of supervised released and the

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    conditions should be or perhaps you would like to hear from the
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    government first on that issue.
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             THE COURT: Well, first let me say that this Court
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    does not entertain motions by way of letters to the Judge. And
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    what I have here is a letter which says, Dear Judge Norgle.
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    That in my view is not a pleading. That is an unsolicited
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    communication with a Judge. And there is a copy, of course, to
    the government. But that's not the way we do it in the
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    Northern District of Illinois or certainly in this court.
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             MS. GURLAND: We did file a motion, your Honor. I can
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    hand it up.
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             THE COURT: You did?
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             MS. GURLAND: We did also.
             THE COURT: What is the date of that?
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             MS. GURLAND: It was May 11th.
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             THE COURT: All right. And so you call it
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    supplemental memorandum in support of sentencing.
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             MS. GURLAND: Supplemental --
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             THE COURT: Does that supplement the letter?
             MS. GURLAND: No, I would think it would be
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    supplemental to our -- supplemental to our sentencing
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    memorandum in aid of the sentencing.
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             MR. FLACHSBART: Your Honor, if I may, it was meant to
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    replace the letter. Mr. Otlewski asked us that we file
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    something with the Court, and we did so. Much of the material
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    is the same, with the exclusion of we removed any challenge to
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    the conditions of release for only the 300 hours of community
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    service.
             THE COURT: First the issue of restitution is still
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    before the Court.
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             MS. GURLAND: Yes, that's correct, your Honor.
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             THE COURT: And that is set for what date?
             MS. GURLAND: June 8th -- 7th.
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             THE COURT: Well, that date will stand in terms of
    restitution.
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             MS. GURLAND: Yes.
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             THE COURT: But I don't intend to enter an order today
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    that would be a final and appealable order today. I want to
    include in any final and appealable order the issue of
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    restitution which is still before the Court.
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             Now on the issue of whether the supervised release
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    should be the 36 months or 18 months, what is the government's
    position?
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             MR. OTLEWSKI: Your Honor, we believe that a period of
    18 -- I'm sorry -- of 36 months, not 12 months as recommended
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    by the defendant, is appropriate.
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             THE COURT: Eighteen months is recommended by the
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    defendant.
             MR. OTLEWSKI: They recommended 12 months --
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             THE COURT: Excuse me.
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             MR. OTLEWSKI: -- in their supplemental memorandum.
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    It appears in the letter they 18, but they have dropped that
    number six months.
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             THE COURT: Is that right?
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             MR. FLACHSBART: It was a typo, your Honor, yes.
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    18 obviously --
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             THE COURT: Pretty big typo.
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             MR. FLACHSBART: Yes, your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Okay. And so you're recommending a year
    rather than three years.
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             MR. FLACHSBART: Correct, your Honor.
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             THE COURT: You may argue your position.
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             MR. OTLEWSKI: Your Honor, before we do that,
    obviously since this proceeding relates to sentencing, the
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    defendant has a right to be present under the rules. If the
    defendant is voluntarily absent, the Court can proceed. I
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    haven't heard anything from defense counsel on whether the
    defendant has voluntarily waived his appearance for purposes of
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    us addressing what is his sentence -- what will be a part of
    his sentence.
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             MS. GURLAND: He has voluntarily -- he voluntarily
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    waives his appearance.
             THE COURT: I will accept your representation that you
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    have conferred with him and that he has waived his right to be
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    personally present.
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All right. So with respect to the period of supervised release, we also have a probation officer who is present.

From the probation department's position, what is your recommendation regarding the length of supervised release?

MR. RICE: Your Honor, I did not write the initial report. And you know her recommendation was 36 months at that time. So I just stuck with her initial recommendation since she's the one who did all the investigating.

THE COURT: That's an appropriate and honest answer. Thank you.

What is the government's position?

MR. OTLEWSKI: Your Honor, we're recommending it -- we agree with the probation's officer recommendation of 36 months. There is one significant factor that weighs in favor of that length. Your Honor, as the Court is aware, a significant part of the defendant's sentence will be the amount of restitution, what the government expects to prove to be approximately \$760,000. In order to ensure the defendant's continued ability to make restitution, have the financial ability to make that restitution and guidance from probation, it seems appropriate to have a substantial period of time consistent with what's required under the statute for restitution to make that restitution under the probation office's guidance.

THE COURT: So if the defendant made the restitution

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    immediately, as he's required to, would you then agree that the
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    period of supervised release should be a year?
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             MR. OTLEWSKI: Your Honor --
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             THE COURT: I should say in the unlikely event that.
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             MR. OTLEWSKI: In the event that we have early
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    restitution, the government often does come back and present
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    those facts to the Court and say -- or either recommend an
    early termination of supervised release or modify the
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    conditions of supervised release accordingly.
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             THE COURT: All right. So your principal argument is
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    the restitution issue.
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             MR. OTLEWSKI: Correct, your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Are there any other points to support your
    position?
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             MR. OTLEWSKI: No, your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Okay. The defendant may arque.
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             MS. GURLAND:
                           Thank you, your Honor.
             The defense position -- I believe that where the
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    36-month number came from that was included in the PSR or that
    was included in the recommendation, I should say, from
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    probation was that your Honor had originally sentenced Mr. Pu
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    to 36 months, and that that number simply paralleled what the
    Court's decision was.
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             I would respectfully submit that with an 18-month
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    sentence, 18 months, or 12 months that we have asked for,
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either one or more appropriately tailored to the time of the sentence.

Mr. Pu, as we discussed -- as I discussed and
Mr. Flachsbart discussed with this Court in detail at the
sentencing will have a job. He will be teaching. He will be
returning to teaching. In fact, we talked about all of the
efforts he has made to prepare himself for that endeavor. And
he will doubtlessly be paying a percentage.

Also the -- he will be paying a percentage from that income, which he expects to have when he is released. And that I don't believe that it is necessary for him to be under the watch of the probation office to make that restitution.

It is also the case that even at the end of his term of supervised release, he will still have the obligation and he will still be under the -- he will still be under the Court's watch and will have to pay what -- the 10 percent a month continuing on until it is finally paid. So I don't believe that being on paper with the probation office adds anything to that, especially in a circumstance in which the probation is here, and he is in Boston.

THE COURT: What is your reply?

MR. OTLEWSKI: Your Honor, it is my understanding that the defendant will be supervised by a probation officer in the district where he is released on supervised release.

And also, your Honor, as the special conditions of the

probation officer has --

THE COURT: Well, we'll get to the special conditions. At the moment we're talking about length.

MR. OTLEWSKI: Length. And one of those special conditions is appropriate to discuss the length. One of the things that the probation officer recommends is that the Court impose a requirement that the defendant not incur new credit charges or open additional lines of credit. Obviously that deals with the matter of financial responsibility when a defendant is faced with a potential \$760,000 amount of restitution. Having the defendant under probation's guidance, with conditions like that, makes sense when financial responsibility will be a significant part of the defendant's supervised release.

THE COURT: One of the issues brought to the Court's attention by virtue of the Seventh Circuit opinion is that the Court did not articulate sufficiently to support what the Court had done. And the way this case has evolved, it would appear that Mr. Pu is virtually without fault, that's just a nice guy who got caught up under the circumstances. He's well on the path to rehabilitation. He is going to get a job teaching children, and we lose sight of the gravity of what he actually did.

And so with an abundance of caution and prudence, I am going to read into the record some portions of the plea

agreement so that it is clear that there is a substantial reason for the sentence imposed by the Court, and eventually for the period of supervised release that will be imposed, and the conditions. And so this will take a while. All of this has already been spread of record but not much attention was paid to it on appeal, I feel.

So, counsel, you may be seated. This is going to take a while.

So from on or about July 27, 2009, through on or about March 26, 2010, Pu was employed by Company A as a quantitative analyst. As a quantitative analyst, Pu's primary responsibilities included testing and analyzing HFT strategies.

From on or about March 2010 until August 27, 2011, at Chicago, Pu, with the intent to convert a trade secret to the economic benefit of someone other than the owner, knowingly did possess a trade secret belonging to Company A, file one, which contained Company A's HFT strategy and infrastructure source code, such as trade secrets being related to and included in a product that was produced for and placed in interstate commerce intending and knowing that the offense would injure Company A and knowing that trade secret was stolen and appropriated, obtained, and converted without authorization. And specifically Mr. Pu said that on or about March 25th, 2010, a day before he resigned from Company A, Pu downloaded and transferred from Company A's computer system thousands of files

containing Company A's business information, thousands of files, and copied those files onto Pu's personal hard drive.

Among the files Pu transferred was file one, which contained Company A's HFT strategy and infrastructure source code.

Pu kept file one on his Seagate hard drive. File one was a trade secret belonging to Company A, and Company A took reasonable measures under the circumstances to keep file one secret. The information contained in file one was not generally known to the public and was not readily ascertainable through proper means by the public. The information contained in file one derived economic value from not being generally known and readily ascertainable through proper means by the public. File one was related to the purchase and sale of publicly traded stocks on financial markets in the United States by individuals located throughout the United States and abroad.

Pu knew that he obtained file one without authorization from Company A, and Pu intended to convert the trade secret to the economic benefit of himself, not Company A, the owner of the trade secret. Pu knew that this misappropriation of file one would injure Company A.

From on or about March 2010 until August 27, 2011, at Chicago, Pu, with the intent to convert a trade secret to the economic benefit of someone other than the owner thereof, knowingly and without authorization did possess a trade secret

belonging to Company A, file number two, which contained Company A's source code for computer programs relating to Company A's HFT strategy and infrastructure software. Such trade secret being related to and included in a product that was produced for and placed in interstate commerce, foreign commerce, knowing that the trade secret was appropriated, obtained, and possessed without authorization.

The plea agreement goes on to say that specifically on or about March 25, 2010, a day before Pu resigned from Company A, Pu downloaded and transferred from Company A's computer system onto Pu's personal hard drive file two, which contained Company A's source code for computer programs related to Company A's HFT strategy and infrastructure and software. Pu kept file two on his Seagate hard drive. File two was a trade secret belonging to Company A, and Company A took reasonable measures under the circumstance to keep it secret.

The information in file two was not generally known to the public and was not immediately ascertainable through proper means by the public. The information contained in file two derived economic value from not being generally known and readily ascertainable through proper means by the public. File two was related to the purchase and sale of publicly traded stocks on financial markets in the United States by individuals located throughout the United States and abroad. Pu knew that he obtained file two without authorization from Company A. Pu

intended to convert the trade secret to the economic benefit of 1 2 himself, not Company A the owner of the trade secret. Pu knew that his misappropriation of file two would injure Company A. 3 Pu then moved on to Citadel. Citadel required 4 employees to sign a non-disclosure agreement in which Citadel 5 employees agreed to use confidential information only as 6 required to perform their duties for Citadel and not for their 7 8 personal benefit or for the benefit of any other individual or 9 entity. 10 I'm not reading the entire written plea agreement 11 verbatim, but taking parts of it. 12 MS. GURLAND: Your Honor, can I -- I have had a meeting with a whole front office of the U.S. Attorney's Office 13 in another case scheduled for --14 THE COURT: You may leave the room if you choose to. 15 Your colleague will remain. 16 17 MS. GURLAND: Is that all right, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes, indeed. 18 19 MS. GURLAND: Thank you. THE COURT: The non-disclosure agreement defined 20 confidential information as including information relating to 21 22 Citadel's internal financial affairs, strategies, portfolio 23 holdings, portfolio management techniques, quantitative analytics, and models used to evaluate financial instruments

proprietary software, including the proprietary system

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architectures and Citadel's business and investment process. It was material to Citadel that its employees used Citadel's confidential business information in a manner consistent with Citadel's employee handbook non-disclosure agreement and policies.

Page 10 goes into great detail as to Citadel's trade secrets, as does page 11.

Now with respect to Pu's employment at Citadel, in or about May 2010, through on or about August 30, 2011, Pu was employed by Citadel as a quantitative financial engineer. As a quantitative financial engineer, Pu's primary job responsibilities included working with analysts and researchers to develop and enhance certain of Citadel's HFT's strategies. On or about March 25, 2010, Pu signed Citadel's non-disclosure agreement. On or about May 17, 2010, on or about his first day of employment at Citadel, Pu signed Citadel's employee handbook acknowledgment form. That was his first day on the job. And in that form he acknowledged that he was responsible for reading the employee handbook, familiarizing himself with its contents, and adhering to all the policies and procedures of Citadel. On June 15th of 2010 and again on August 1, 2011, Pu certified that he had received Citadel's policies and procedures and that he understood that he was obligated to comply with them.

Between on or about August 9th, 2011, and on or about

August 26, 2011, here in the Northern District of Illinois, Pu, with the intent to convert a trade secret to the economic benefit of someone other than the owner thereof, knowingly, and without authorization, did copy, duplicate, download, upload, replicate, and transmit a trade secret belonging to Citadel; namely, file number three, which contained alpha data and term data, such trade secret being related to, included in a product that was produced for and placed in interstate commerce intending and knowing that the offense would injure Citadel, his employer.

Specifically, beginning on or about November 11, 2010, Pu circumvented Citadel's computer securities measure in order to allow him to download and transmit Citadel's trade secrets from Pu's work computer to Pu's personal electronic storage devices. Pu, without the required authorization from Citadel, created two virtual machines on his Citadel work computer. These virtual machines allowed Pu to access computer ports that Citadel previously disabled and further allowed Pu to gain unauthorized access to Citadel's computer system. Pu used his unauthorized access to the work computers's ports to connect his own personal electronic devices to the Citadel computer system. Pu then encrypted one of the virtual machines which concealed its contents. Pu did not disclose to Citadel that he had manipulated its computer systems.

Pu further admitted at the time the plea was accepted

that between on or about August 9th, 2011, and on or about August 26, 2011, Pu used his virtual machines to connect personal electronic storage devices to ports on his Citadel work computer. Pu then downloaded, copied, and transmitted file three which contained Citadel's alpha data and term data from Citadel's computer system to Pu's own personal electronic storage devices. Pu kept file three on his Western Digital hard drive. In order to commit and facilitate his commission of the theft of three from Citadel, Pu also used his computer and a Hitachi hard drive, serial number is mentioned in the agreement, and a Motorola droid phone.

File three was a trade secret belonging to Citadel.

Citadel took reasonable measures under the circumstances to keep file three secret. The information contained in file three was not generally known to the public and was not readily ascertainable through proper means by the public.

The information contained in file three derived economic value from not being generally known and readily ascertainable through proper means by the public. File three was related to the purchase and sale of publicly traded financial instruments on financial markets in the United States and abroad. Pu knew that when he obtained file three without the authorization from Citadel that he intended to convert the trade secret to the economic benefit of himself, not Citadel, the owner. Pu knew that his misrepresentation,

misappropriation of file three would injure Citadel.

Page 14 of the written plea agreement goes on in detail, once again, with respect to files four, five, six, seven, eight, and nine. It goes into great details in terms of what he did regarding those files.

Now the plea agreement then on page 15 goes into more detail as to what Mr. Pu actually did in this case. On or about August 26, 2011, Citadel representatives confronted Pu concerning the unauthorized virtual machines on his Citadel work computer. Citadel representatives instructed Pu to return to Citadel and preserve and not destroy any of Citadel's confidential information in his possession. Pu was further instructed to refrain from deleting, overwriting, altering, and modifying any documents, records, and electronic files relating or referring to Citadel.

On or about August 26, 2011, Pu, acting with a belief that a federal investigation into his conduct might begin at some point in the future, with the assistance of Individual A, concealed and transferred from Pu's apartment to Individual A's apartment computer equipment, including the Seagate hard drive which contained file one and file two, along with large amounts of Pu's personal files and the Hitachi hard drive, which contained file five and six with large amounts of Pu's personal files.

On August 27, 2011, Pu went to Individual A's

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residence, and Pu set up his computer equipment and erased data from certain of the hard drives. This he did at A's residence.

On or about August 28, 2011, Pu agreed to have Individual A dispose of certain computer equipment, including the Hitachi hard drive. Individual A took six of Pu's hard drives, including the Hitachi hard drive, and discarded them into a sanitary canal near Wilmette Harbor in Illinois. also asked Individual A to hide the Seagate hard drive with which Individual A did.

Pu also from on or about August 26, 2011, to on or about August 28, 2011, here in the Northern District of Illinois, together with A, knowingly altered, destroyed, concealed, and covered up a record, document, and tangible object; namely, computer equipment that contained electronic documents and files containing proprietary and confidential information of Company A and Citadel. And they did so with the intent to impede, obstruct, and influence the investigation and proper administration of any matter within the jurisdiction of any department and agency of the United States in relation to and contemplation of any such matter and case in violation of 18 U.S.C 1519.

These are things that the defendant admitted to in the written plea bargain agreement. We also have learned along the way that Mr. Pu destroyed a hard drive with a hammer. reading this and, once again, making the point of the gravity

of what Pu did.

There is a great deal of other information before the Court contained in the original presentence investigation report, the submissions of the government, and also the defendant.

And so given all of this background, this is not a case that would lend itself to a short period of supervised release. This — this defendant, Mr. Pu, is someone that has to be watched over an extended period of time. He has to be supervised. There must be written conditions that he's obligated to follow, one of which, obviously, is the restitution.

So in terms of length, the Court rejects the position of the defendant that it be one year and agrees with the government and probation that the period of supervised release should be 36 months. A key factor, obviously, is the restitution which is still to be determined by the Court. There is no doubt that the restitution in this case will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Court has yet to deal with the specifics regarding restitution. The government's position remains, as I understand it, that it is still \$750,000 that is challenged by defendant, and we have set that for a future date to deal with the issue of restitution. But the length of supervised release, given the circumstances in this case, will be three years and certainly not one year.

Now there are a number of recent cases that say the conditions of supervised release must be read in open court. Under 18 U.S.C. Section 3583(a), and recent cases of the Seventh Circuit, bringing this to the attention of the Court, quote, only punishment stated orally in open court at sentencing are valid. Because supervised release is part of the sentence, the Court must also orally pronounce both its oral imposition and its conditions.

And so, first, there is a disputed condition, and that is Condition 13. Is that right?

MR. FLACHSBART: Your Honor, the only condition that is disputed is Condition 12, your Honor, which is his work and community service for 300 hours.

THE COURT: What is the government's response?

MR. OTLEWSKI: We have no objection to striking that condition in light of the --

THE COURT: I agree that it is not necessary under the circumstances in this case. And as the Court said originally, and as requoted, the defendant has done some public service work and is very likely to do public service work of his own volition. That's something he would want to do. So he is not obligated to do 300 hours of public service work.

There is a condition, however, that I am obligated to read that deals with community service in the event he is unemployed for some period of time. But what these cases say

is that the conditions must be read in open court, and that is 1 2 what the Court is obligated to do. 3 So with respect to the supplemental report provided by 4 the probation department, they contain the mandatory 5 conditions, discretionary conditions, and special conditions. 6 The defendant has waived his right to appear. So the 7 conditions originally imposed will, once again, be imposed. The Court sustains the position of the defendant --8 9 MR. FLACHSBART: Your Honor, I suspect neither the 10 government nor us would like the original conditions, but only 11 the supplemental -- the report's conditions due to the fact 12 that those conditions include, for example, the impermissible 13 condition with respect to being present where controlled 14 substances are, even unknowingly. THE COURT: These are the conditions I intend to 15 They are the ones submitted by the probation 16 17 department in their supplemental report submitted to the Court on May 9th. So I intend to impose them, and I intend to read 18 19 them into the record. Now it is my understanding that you have agreed to 20 this. Is this not correct? 21 22 MR. FLACHSBART: Those conditions, yes, your Honor, 23 absolutely. The ones that are contained --24 THE COURT: 25 MR. FLACHSBART: May 9th.

1 THE COURT: -- in the May 9th supplemental report. 2 Is that the government's position? 3 MR. OTLEWSKI: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Do you have that report before you? 4 5 MR. OTLEWSKI: I do, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: All right. And it is submitted by the probation department, filed on May 9th. 7 8 But as these recent cases point out, the Court is 9 required to read them orally in open court. And so mandatory 10 conditions of supervised release pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 11 3583(d). Number one, not commit another federal, state or 12 local crime. 13 Number two, not unlawfully possess a controlled 14 substance. Number five, cooperate in the collection of a DNA 15 sample if the collection of such sample is required by law. 16 17 Moving on to discretionary conditions. Number two, make restitution to a victim of the offense under 3556, but not 18 subject to the limitations of 3663(a) or 3663(a)(C)(1)(A). 19 Number four, seek and work conscientiously at lawful 20 21 employment or pursue conscientiously a course of study of 22 vocational training that will equip the defendant for 23 employment. Number six, refrain from knowingly meeting or 24 communicating with any person whom the defendant knows to be 25

engaged or planning to be engaged in criminal activity.

Number seven, refrain from any use of narcotic drugs or other controlled substances as defined under Section 102 of the Controlled Substance Act, 21 U.S.C. Section 802, without a prescription by a licensed medical practitioner.

Number eight, refrain from possessing a firearm, destructive device or other dangerous weapon.

Twelve is the one that is not going to be imposed in this case.

Fourteen, remain within the jurisdiction where the defendant is being supervised unless granted permission to leave by the Court or a probation officer.

Fifteen, report to a probation officer as directed by the Court or probation officer.

Sixteen, permit a probation officer to visit the defendant at any reasonable time at home, at work, at school.

Seventeen, notify a probation officer promptly within 72 hours of any change in residence, employer or workplace.

And absent constitutional or other legal privilege, answer inquiries by a probation officer.

Eighteen, notify a probation officer promptly within 72 hours if arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer.

Twenty-two, satisfy such other special conditions as recommended below. And reading those recommended below as

special conditions under 3563(b)(22) and 3583(d), condition number three, to which the Court alluded earlier, if unemployed after the first 60 days of supervision or if unemployed for 60 days after termination or layoff from employment, perform at least 20 hours of community services per week at the direction of the U.S. Probation Office until gainfully employed.

Special condition number five, not incur new credit charges or open additional lines of credit without the approval of a probation officer, unless the defendant is in compliance with the financial obligations imposed by this judgment.

Number six, provide a probation officer with access to any requested financial information necessary to monitor compliance with conditions of supervised release.

Number seven, notify the Court of any material changes in the defendant's economic circumstances that might affect the defendant's ability to pay restitution fines or special assessments.

Number eight, provide documentation to the IRS and pay taxes as required by law.

Condition number ten, pay any financial penalty that is imposed and remains unpaid at the commencement of the term of supervised release. The defendant's monthly payment scheduled shall be an amount that is at least 10 percent of the defendant's net monthly income defined as income net of reasonable expenses for basic necessities, such as food,

shelter, utilities, insurance, and employment-related expenses.

Number eleven, not enter into any agreement to act as an informer or special agent of a law enforcement agency without the permission of the Court.

Thirteen, notify as directed by the probation officer third parties of risks that may be occasioned by the defendant's criminal record or personal history or characteristics, and shall permit the probation officer to make such notifications and to confirm the defendant's compliance with such notification requirements.

I have read the oral conditions of supervised release. And that is in compliance with United States of America versus Jamie Oroczo, O-r-o-c-z-o, hyphen, Sanchez, also known as Oscar Oroczo, case decided February 26, 2016, by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

And another case, United States versus Seals, decided February 23, 2016, by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

So what remains is the restitution issue. From the probation department's standpoint, with respect to the issues before the Court today, have I missed anything?

MR. RICE: Judge, just on Condition 16, there is also a section called -- or saying permit confiscation of any contraband. Did you want that part of 16 imposed?

THE COURT: Let me get back to 16.

MR. RICE: Sixteen under discretionary.

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             THE COURT:
                         The page that I have skips from 12 to 21.
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    I don't have a 16 in the submission.
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             MR. RICE: I'm looking at our supplemental report,
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    page 3.
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             THE COURT:
                         Supplemental report page 3. All right.
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    Just a minute. Page 1, I have page 2, I have page 4. Now I
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    have discovered page 3, which I think I read earlier, but let
    me emphasize this.
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             So 16, once again -- I do recall reading this, but I
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    may have missed something. All right. Condition 16,
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    supplemental report, page 3, of May 9th, 2016. Permit a
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    probation officer to visit the defendant at any reasonable time
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    at home, at work, at school, at a community service location,
    other reasonable locations specified by a probation officer.
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             And so the one that you have just brought to my
    attention is permit confiscation of any contraband observed in
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    plain view of the probation officer. That too will be imposed.
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             MR. RICE:
                        Thank you.
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             THE COURT:
                         I have just read it. It is so ordered.
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             MR. RICE: Thank you, your Honor.
21
             THE COURT: Have I missed any others?
22
                        No, your Honor.
             MR. RICE:
23
                         Okay. So the matter will be continued
             THE COURT:
    then to deal with this issue of restitution. What's the most
24
25
    recent submission of the government regarding the restitution
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1
    issue? Dated what date?
2
             MR. OTLEWSKI: It was dated -- Docket Number 281,
    dated April 22nd, 2016, your Honor.
3
             THE COURT: That's the most recent?
4
5
             MR. OTLEWSKI: Yes.
6
             THE COURT: Do you intend to supplement that in any
7
    way.
             MR. OTLEWSKI: We do, your Honor. We plan to present
8
9
    two sets of exhibits. I have produced those to defense
10
    counsel. One set of exhibits includes the unredacted invoices
11
    and bills from FTI, the consultant hired by -- the forensic
12
    consulting firm hired by Citadel, as well as the unredacted
13
    billing statements and invoices from Greenburg Traurig, the
    outside firm, group of attorneys, hired by Citadel to conduct
14
15
    the investigation. Those have been provided to defense
    counsel. I'm going to provide a set to the probation officer
16
17
    as well so that she can --
             THE COURT: When do you expect to make that filing?
18
19
             MR. OTLEWSKI: I was planning to do it today, your
20
    Honor.
21
             THE COURT: All right. Can you do it tomorrow?
22
             MR. OTLEWSKI: Yes.
23
             THE COURT: All right. How much time would you need
    to respond, counsel?
24
             MR. FLACHSBART: Probably about a week, your Honor.
25
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1
             THE COURT: Would that -- the date for the restitution
2
    is, did you say, June 8th or --
3
             MR. FLACHSBART: June 7th.
4
             THE COURT: All right. What is the date,
5
    Mr. Fulbright?
6
             THE CLERK: June 7 at 10:30.
7
             THE COURT: June 7th.
             All right. So try to get the defendant's submission
8
9
    in by June 6th, which would be a Monday. The hearing remains
10
    set for June 7th.
11
             All right. So I think I have resolved everything that
12
    was before the Court today. The restitution issue will be
13
    argued on June 7th. 10:30, June 7th.
14
             MR. FLACHSBART: We have only one request, your Honor,
15
    if we may. I understand that it is not appealable until we
    have dealt with the restitution, but if your Honor would not
16
17
    mind entering an order with respect to the sentence and the
    probation so that it can be conveyed to the BOP so they can do
18
19
    the things that have to do, which are well beyond my
20
    competency.
21
             THE COURT: That will be the job of Mr. Fulbright as
22
    the clerk.
23
         (Discussion off the record.)
             THE COURT: But the order, which results from the
24
25
    rulings that the Court has made, in the first instance, it
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should be submitted by the prosecution, the prevailing party here.

So present an order for the Court to sign. Show it to opposing counsel. And if there are objections to its substance or form, we can deal with them. But this is not the absolute, final appealable judgment, it would simply be an order dealing with the rulings I have made today.

Now with respect to the restitution figure, the government's basic position is \$750,000. If the defendant can reach an agreement on some — with the government, if you can reach an agreement that is reasonable, you could submit an agreed order. And if the Court agrees with the reasonableness of it, the Court could be in a position to sign it.

On the other hand, the defendant does have the right to be present and to argue against the government's position which is as of today \$750,000.

But, once again, I'll leave this in your capable hands, and the Court will be ready to proceed on June 7th at 10:30.

MR. FLACHSBART: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. OTLEWSKI: Thank you, your Honor.

1	CERTIFICATE	
2	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript	
3	from the digital recording of proceedings in the above-entitled	
4	matter to the best of my ability, given the limitation of using	
5	a digital-recording system.	
6	/s/Pamela S. Warren November 29, 2016 Official Court Reporter Date	
7	Official Court Reporter Date United States District Court Northern District of Illinois	
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